

16. Item. To General Brayer¹ one hundred thousand francs.
17. Item. To General Lefebvre-Desnouettes² one hundred thousand francs.
18. Item. To General Drouot³ one hundred thousand francs.
19. Item. To General Cambronne⁴ one hundred thousand francs.
20. Item. To the children of General Mouton Duvernet⁵ one hundred thousand francs.
21. Item. To the children of the brave Labedoyere⁶ one hundred thousand francs.
22. Item. To the children of General Girard,⁷ killed at Ligny, one hundred thousand francs.
23. Item. To the children of General Chartran⁸ one hundred thousand francs.

¹ General Brayer, with General Travot, had been employed in 1815 in putting down the Royalist insurrection in La Vendee, and was exempted from the amnesty. He was condemned to death on the 18th of September, 1816, but he had escaped abroad. See Vaulabelle's *Histoire des deux Restaurations*, tome iii. p. 3, and tome iv. p. 210.

² General Cointe Charles Lefebvre-Desnouettes, with the Lallemands, had attempted an *emence* before Napoleon reached Paris, and was exempted from the amnesty and condemned to death. After fighting at Waterloo he fled to America, helped to form the Champ d'Asile in Texas (see p. 286), and perished in 1822 in a shipwreck on his passage to England.

³ Drouot had accompanied Napoleon to and from Elba, and after Waterloo was retained by Davoust with the army as his influence with the Guard was important to keep that body in subjection to the Bourbons. He was tried by the Bourbons on 6th April, 1816, but as he had never taken service under them three members out of seven of the Court acquitted him, and the charge thus, by French military law, dropped (*Vaulabelle*, tome iv. pp. 193-195). See Napoleon's remarks on him in the *Memorial*, tome ii. p. 369 and tome iv. p. 309; also the note in Alison, chap. lxxv. para. 51, on Drouot's religious character. He took no further part in affairs. Lacordaire himself pronounced his funeral sermon.

⁴ General Baron de Cambronne, a rough old soldier, was in the same position as Drouot, and was tried on 20th April, 1816, but the Court acquitted him (*Vaulabelle*, tome iv. pp. 195-197).

⁵ General Baron Mouton Duvernet, a distinguished General of Division, exempted from the amnesty, after remaining a year in concealment gave himself up, and was tried on 15th July and shot at Lyons on 29th July, 1816 (*Vaulabelle*, tome iv. p. 207).

⁶ diaries Huchet, Comte de Labedoyere, Colonel of the 7th Regiment, at garrison in Grenoble in 1815, brought "his regiment over on the approach of Napoleon. He was tried on 14th August and shot on 19th August, 1815, his widow having to pay the men who shot him; see *Vaulabelle*, tome iii. pp. 455-466.

⁷ Napoleon said to Girard's widow at Malmaison, "If all my generals had acted like the brave Girard I should not be here" (*Du Casse*, tome vii. p. 15).

⁸ General Chartran had been sent by Napoleon, when he returned from Elba, to the south, where he stopped the efforts of De Vitrolles to form a Royalist Government and centre of resistance, and escorted Vitrolles to Vincennes; see *Vitrolles*, tome ii. pp. 407, 435. Although not exempted from the amnesty he was tried at Lille on 9th May and shot there on 22d May, 1816 (*Vaulabelle*, tome iv. p. 199). It is strange that he should have

been then in France, as when Napoleon was at Malmaison
Chartran had
gone to him to get funds for leaving France; see *Vaulabelle*,
tome iii. p. 160.